

# The Hong Kong Daily Press.

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HONGKONG, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 17th, 1883.

大字

號七十十一庚未

PRICE \$25 PER MONTH

## SHIPPING.

### ARRIVALS.

November 15. RALIANANTHUNHAR, British steamer, 793 W. Y. Hunter, Bangkok 6th November, Vice and General.—  
Yuen Fai Hong, British steamer, 237 D. Scott, Hoiboh 13th November, General Adamson, B. & C. Co.  
November 16. LANOTTE, British steamer, 734, General, Canton 13th November, General Adamson, B. & C. Co.  
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November 16. LANOTTE, Chinese steamer, 1,193, Wallach, Swallow 13th Nov., General O. M. S. N. Co.  
November 16. SELIMBUR, British steamer, 1,693, Pewter, 15th Nov., General Adamson, B. & C. Co.  
November 16. DONALD, British steamer, 932, Sun Ashton, Foochow 13th Nov., Amoy 24th, and Swatow 15th, General Douglas Lapraik & Co.  
November 16. FU-NU, Chinese steamer, 920, Cred, Shanghai 13th Nov., General O. M. S. N. Co.  
November 16. CHINHUNG, British steamer, 737, Hormann, Shanghai 13th Nov., General Adamson, B. & C. Co.  
November 16. TANAR, French steamer, 1,750, Vauquel, Yokohama 10th Nov., Mails and General—MESSAGERS MAITREES.

### CLEARANCES.

AT THE HARBOUR MASTER'S OFFICE.  
NOVEMBER 16TH.

Modras, British str., for Saigon.

Manhem, Swedish str., for Cape St. James.

W. Kinsel, British bark, for Cebu.

Emery, French brig, for Whampoa.

G. H. Kitz, British str., for Singapore.

### DEPARTURES.

November 16. ALWINE, German steamer, for Quinhon.

November 16. ELECTRA, German steamer, for Saigon.

November 16. OMBA, British bark, for Whampoa.

November 16. CHEANG HOK KIAN, British steamer, for Singapore.

November 16. ZAMBESI, British steamer, for Yokohama.

November 16. RAMIER, French brig, for Whampoa.

### PASSENGERS.

ARRIVED.

Per Rajanantunhar, str., from Bangkok.—70 Chinese.

Per Yuen, str., from Hoiboh.—30 Chinese.

Per Douglas, str., from Coast Ports—Bishop Bardon, Col., and Mrs. Eastland, Mr. and Mrs. Marcell, Lieut. Le Pallier, F. N. Maser, Hurley, Macmillan, Wilson, Holt, Liddell, and 175 Chinese.

Per Fu-NU, str., from Shanghai.—95 Chinese.

Per Chinkiang, str., from Shanghai.—Cape.

D. Casson and Cunningham, Mr. R. Lowe, and 54 Chinese.

Per Tung, str., from Yehowon.—For Hong Kong.—Mr. Ting Seng, F. M. Macmillan, Mr. and Mrs. Juary and infant, Messrs. S. H. Macmillan, E. Klot, and C. H. Knott and servant.

DEPARTED.

Per Poeng, str., for Shanghai.—30 Chinese.

Per Electra, str., for Saigon.—150 Chinese.

Per Zambesi, str., for Yokohama.—Dr. J. R. Dodd.

### REPORTS.

The Chinese steamer Chi-mai reports left Swatow on the 15th inst., and had N.E. monsoon and the weather.

The Chinese steamer Fu-NU reports left Shanghai on the 13th inst., and had cloudy weather with fresh monsoon from N.E.

The British steamer Greyhound reports left Holloway on the 13th inst., and had light N.E. monsoon and N.E. wind throughout the passage.

The British steamer Chinkiang reports departure to arrival experienced moderate N.E. breeze and cloudy weather; first part accompanied with rain.

The British steamer Rajanantunhar reports left Bangkok on the 6th inst., and had strong Easterly wind to Pulo Cih, with equally weather from thence to port strong N.E. monsoon and high sea throughout.

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Since alluding to the several little conferences between the Chinese and Foreigners, we are pleased to observe that the former are displayed in a more quiescent condition than was recently so, and, evidently, had for its origin the exaggerated reports of agitation then existing at other outports. It is evident that the natives required to be ruled with a high hand, and that the slight signs of their becoming obnoxious are, when met, to be treated with extreme firmness. The resolution taken by one of our Consuls, to prevent the destruction of the Foochow Catholic Chapel, and also further obtaining redress for the outrages recently committed at Tsoo-Tung, had an excellent effect of occasioning that amount of alarm which is alone able to keep the natives under the subjection requisite to secure the peace and comfort of foreigners.—Herold.

## SHANGHAI.

The first meeting of the new session of the Shanghai Literary and Debating Society was held on the 9th instant, when Mr. Bright, President of the Society, read a paper on the Tonkin Question. The chair was taken by the Rev. A. J. Bamford, and there was a large attendance of members. Mr. Bright gave a detailed history of the recent French in Tonquin and Annam from the time of their first setting foot in Cochinchina, and concluded by condemning in very brief terms the recent action of France in Tonquin as utterly indefensible. Mr. Donovan agreed that the action of France was quite unjustifiable, and expressed his belief that Mr. Bright had confined his attention to the main point of the question, Archdeacon Moore, then he said, "If Mr. Bright and Mr. Donovan, fit a loss to know if France were to return, as no doubt she would, 'You're another,' how England would be able to justify her action in regard to her colonies in the Indian Empire. Mr. Bamford responded that England could justify herself in the view that whenever she annexed a country, she only made a splendid colony of it; while the French could not point to any successful colonies which they had established. Mr. Robinson contended that while it was impossible for them to feel much sympathy with the French in their present action in regard to Annam, it was just as impossible for them to sympathize with China. The only people whom he could sympathize with were the Annamites. At present, he could not give any evidence as to whether Annam preferred the rule of France or China. They saw to Peking when pressed by France and to France when pressed by the Chinese. Mr. Robinson justified the action of France on the ground that the sword had always been a recognized powerful means of protecting civilization. Mr. Hong Kong said that the Chinese were meeting in excellent English. He said he had been very much pleased to find that most of the opinions expressed that evening were in sympathy with his own, and that, against the aggressive Power that had attempted to assert the old unjustifiable principle of brute force—might against right. He strongly disputed the contention of the last speaker that the rule of France and China in Annam was equal. Chinese, rights in Annam dated from many centuries, and the Chinese were the ones in connection with the earliest forms of savagery from Shansi to the Court of Annam. They read of the first invention of the manchine, a compass, a famous statesman preceding the king with an instrument which pointed to the South. The Chinese superiority over Annam was 3,000 years old; and he contended that there was not the smallest doubt that the Annamites would prefer the civilization of China to that of France. The French were not highly civilized nation, but their civilization was utterly foreign to the people of Annam; he contended that there was no principle by which France could justify herself except the principle that might is right.—Mr. E. B. Drew agreed with the speaker in favor of the principle that any nation might be right, saying that the Annamites had placed the nation in a jungle, and the strongest of us, Mr. Drew's remarks on this head brought Mr. Bamford on to his feet in defense of international morality. While confessing that no nation had yet adopted a very high moral standpoint in dealing with other nations, he contended that the Chinese had made rapid strides in the right direction, as far as the action in the Transvaal at a time when his own was said to be dragged in the mire. After a brief reply from Mr. Bright the meeting broke up.—N. C. Daily News.

The Imperial Chinese Hand return in a day or two to Tientsin. We hear that the sum advanced for their concert is not sufficient to cover the expenses of their visit to Shanghai. The C. M. S. N. Co. have sent Captain Fushan, after having undergone the necessary repairs before being put on the regular line of steamers, west on his trial trip down the river on the 17th instant. There were a good number of gentlemen on board, among others the manager of the company and other employees. Everything worked very satisfactorily, and the boat returned direct to Tientsin. The Fushan is still flying the British flag.

The 13th inst. was an important day for all connected with the Mixed Court. Mr. Whang, the new magistrate of this Court, occupied the bench for the first time, on which for the last two decades old Chia was seated. Mr. Whang is in entire appearance the very reverse of his predecessor. He is a young man of not quite 30 years of age, rather tall and of peasant features; he has a smiling, perhaps did he not mean to expose his teeth, in which like a scaly hermit, a single tooth stuck, and which remained out of the tooth of nine. Mr. Whang has an almost condescending smile round his lips, and his mouth then exhibits the set of teeth, which seemingly are very rarely, if ever, shown. The new magistrate is of a rather fair complexion, which gives him an appearance as if he had been mingled in the fatal draught. Chen's voice and manner, on the breaking of a Chinese wheelbarrow, his successor's voice is pleasant. Mr. Whang was dressed in his state robe; his head-gear displayed a dark blue button, which designates a rather low degree. The Courtyard and the Court room were filled with natives, who came to have a "look see" at the new Master. Chen's old rascally rumors and ragamuffins were still in attendance. Mr. Tschirnko occupied the Bench as British Assessor.—Mercury.

## HANKOW.

5th November. Wet, thick, and dirty, miserable weather has prevailed all this month, which does not promise well for our Rafts on the 13th inst. instant. But it's an ill wind that blows nobody's mind, and a wet, heavy downpour will probably bring diabetics despoiled to the front. At last we have some signs of the impounding down south, by the departure of a number of the C. N. Co.'s steamers. Pekin, which left last Friday, on inquiry I find that the soldiers, numbering 400, were under the command of General Le Lou-chen, of the Xiang-ping police, who was lately in charge of Yankow-fu. The soldiers are six, robust men, but I cannot speak favorably of arms—old rusty "Towen" muskets" which look neither ornate nor martial. Le Lou-chen is on his way to Wu-chow, inland from Wuhu, to settle up his late period of office with the Commandant-in-Chief Le Yen-mu-tang.

The river, I am pleased to say, is falling at last, thereby giving us some hopes of paper hunting over good dry ground before Christmas. The Euro register to day showed 97 feet 11 in.—Shanghai Correspondent.

## NEWCHOWWANG.

7th November. Our open season is now rapidly drawing to a close, and will cease and become scarce, having migrated to warmer climes. With our shipping the reverse is the case, every day in the last week having seen 4 or 5 steamers, steamers and sailing ships arriving, and our lumbermen ships wall up with forty-three sail of all descriptions except a man-of-war. The Chinese, however, are great diffusers and daily bring in paper, so that we have no less than seven of them, and not an offer for any of them for the last few days, and I am afraid most of them will have to be left in ballast again or accept very low rates. To-day a thousand Korean arrived from Tientsin to take a thousand braves away to Taku. It was first reported that the Korean should go up to Ching-tung Tai, a large village about 20 miles higher up the river, to embark the soldiers there.

but the difficult navigation must have altered the programme, as the wind abounds the Taku. Two more of the C. N. Co.'s steamers are reported due here in a few days, and the remaining 2,000 troops away to Taku. The lightship has received orders to leave on the 20th instant for Shanghai to relieve one of the lightships there while repairing. The weather is at present very mild, and it seems almost impossible that in a fortnight's time such a river can be frozen over, still such has occasionally been the case.—Shanghai Mercury Correspondent.

## EXTENSIVE FIRE IN YOKOHAMA.

After a fortunate immunity of several months Yokohama has again been visited by an extensive conflagration, the Zoo-to-ku-Tempa, Honamura. The fire, however, advanced about half past two a.m. on the 9th inst., and took a good part of the surrounding houses and buildings on the way to the Hundred Steps. It is estimated that between five and six hundred houses have been burned, consequently a large amount of property must have been destroyed which then was not time to remove. The enclose of the different Fire Brigades all turned out promptly and rendered good service in arresting the further progress of the flames. The extent of the locality makes it a certainty that the district would have suffered to the end of the Hounami had it not been for their timely assistance. It is stated that one or more houses on the Bluff took fire from flying sparks, but we believe no great damage was done.—Japan Mail.

## COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

FRIDAY, 16th November. EXCHANGE.

IN LONDON.—Bank Bills, on demand—\$28. Bank Bills, 30 days' sight—\$28. Bank Bills, at 4 months' sight—\$28. Documentary Bills, at 4 months' sight—\$28.

ON PARIS.—Bank Bills, on demand—\$28. Credit, at 4 months' sight—\$28.

ON BOMBAY.—Bank, 3 days' sight—\$22.50.

ON CALCUTTA.—Bank, 3 days' sight—\$22.50.

ON SHANGHAI.—Bank, sight—\$28.

ON HONGKONG.—Bank, 30 days' sight—\$28.

ON CHINA.—Bank Bills, on demand—\$28.

ON NEW YORK.—Bank Bills, on demand—\$28.

ON MANILA.—Bank Bills, on demand—\$28.

ON SWATOW, AMoy, & FOCHOW.—Bank Bills, on demand—\$28.

ON SWATOW, AM

## EXTRACTS.

**A BIG DAY FOR BOSTON.**  
It was a little Boston boy sat on his father's knee, and looked up in his father's face and said, "Papa, prithee, why do the halls in Boston town ring out so merrily?" The Old South Church and Faneuil Hall are decked with streamers gay; My sister leaves her culture talks and bears the organ play; O, father, tell me, what may be this holiday? It is not the 17th day of June, nor the 30th of May. Christmas is gone, and Fast day o'er, and Old Election day. And on the Fourth I shot, alas, my right hand thumb away. "O, why about the bulletin boards are heard such wild rumors? And why do throngs of men block up the passage of the cars? And why does Uncle Zeno have to inspect so many bars?" "O, at some hero's shrine to-day is grateful honour paid; Or for some famous fight of old is due thanks-giving made?" "My son, J. Lawrence Sullivan has busted Fatty Shad." — New York Sun.

## REASON FOR PAWNING HIS WATCH.

The other day a Detroit pawnbroker received a call from a young man with the tan and freckles of the country on his face and nose, and an old-fashioned bull's-eye "watch in his hand." "Where you from?" "I'm from Detroit." "Oh, out here a few miles." "Where you got dot that?" "It used to be dark, but he gave it to me." The broker looked him all over with suspicious glances, and asked and received his name, and then added, "Vip you wants to pawn do whatch' ev?" "Well, I needed a little money." "Dot looks suspicious to me, I guess I call dot believe." "Surpicious, Police?" "You're the young man?" "Say, mister, if you don't know the difference between a thief selling the phandans and a young man with big, and at galwan peanuts and candy and soda water, and street car rides, until and cleaned him out of his last cent, you'd better go and stand sheep ranch?" "Oh, dot was it, sir? Well, I give you three dollar. Dot makes it all ash-blain as dot face on my nose, and I hope you ha' some good times. Here—two and one makes tree." — Detroit Free Press.

## THE EMPEROR WILLIAM.

The vitality of the German Emperor is a source of unceasing astonishment and admiration. He is now well on his way to eighty-seventy-three years old than his great ancestor "Old Fritz," when that monarch's tough constitution broke down under the weight of years and the cares of government—and his life had been one of the most wearing activity. Yet he was on horseback on Saturday, despite the weather, for three hours, and yesterday he was busy all day in discharging various formal functions of royalty. In fact of this marvellous and sustained vigour it needs the Emperor's own words in his touching address to the 4th Army Corps to realize the world, how close he necessarily is to the end of his extraordinary career. "It was a joy and honour to me," he says, "to see the Army Corps once more. — Probably it is the last time. At my age one makes no plans." Yet the event which the Emperor took so steadfastly in the face will make the greatest changes, perhaps, in the foreign and certainly in the domestic relations of his empire. By no means of our time has the immense importance of the personal element in politics been more clearly illustrated.

## TO STICK OR NOT TO STICK.

Probably the meanest trick that was ever played on anybody in a church was played at Washington a few Sundays ago. The fact that the master has not leaked out before it because the authorities have been trying to find out the parties that perpetrated the wicked joke. In one of the Washington churches there is one row of the pews down one side that are reserved for distinguished citizens. It was in one of those pews that the editor of this paper was ushered when he was there a year ago. But this is neither here nor in Washington. On the contrary, the question did not get into the church before the services commenced, and put some of his prepared glue on all the seats in this row. The seats were soon filled up with distinguished citizens of Washington, the President, members of his Cabinet, Assistant Postmaster-General, Hutton, Mr. Rounds, the public printer, judges, prominent lawyers, and visitors to the city. When the congregation got up to sing the occupants of the pews now made an effort to rise, and then with one accord all remained seated. They had to remain seated, or get up without their customary robes on. The congregation looked at the row that was seated, looked at each other, and then some sat down, thinking perhaps it was the style to sit down. The services proceeded, and every little while one of the men who were stuck would try to move around a little, — see if he was loose, and all the rest would look at him to see if he succeeded in tearing himself alive. The President, who had on a pair of light lavender pants, is said to have watched Mr. Hutton's efforts to his loss with great interest and the perspiration rolled off the presidential face as though he was out fishing in the sun. Judge Gresham is said to have gone to sleep as usual, and he never seemed to give his pants a thought, but on the contrary Mr. Rounds is alleged to have become nervous and pulled at his pants until he broke his suspender, and then he quit. If there is one thing Rounds does know it is when to quit. When the last hymn had been sung the congregation moved out at the signal of the benediction, except the gentlemen of the fated row. When all had passed out that seemed to desire to do so the sexton came along and Mr. Hutton told him what was the trouble, and then they all discussed the situation. The President was of the opinion that it was the work of a second Gresham, but Mr. Rounds said it was clearly the work of an incendiary. Teller, who was fastened to the same pair of Fulger, happened to be in, was for saying off to see what should break the monotony. Fulger would not hear to it, and wanted the sexton to send for the surgeon general to amputate the whole party. Hutton, who was a short man, said he should stay there until night, and send for his carriage. Finally, the sexton took Mr. Rounds by the collar, and took hold of the hem of his garment with the other hand, and by a strong pull released him, with some of his pants, and when once it was found that pulling would release them, they all got loose, but they were a tired lot, and all who did not have carriages went home by the back streets. A purse was raised to pay debts to the men who had put the glue on the pews to the lair, and it is probable they will be arrested before the news gets out. A person who would thus defile a church, and heap indignity upon the first citizens of the republic, is fit only for treason, stratagem, and politics, but such people do exist, and it is not strange that they should visit Washington. It is believed the dead was done by some disappointed office-seeker, and Mr. Hutton will leave no stone unturned to find the party. — *Peek's Sun*.

## A FAITHFUL DOG.

A curious law suit has just been decided in France, with reference to the ownership of a dog. M. Gagniot, who lived in one of the suburbs of Paris, owned a dog, of which he was very fond, but, being about to travel, he entrusted the dog to his cousin for a time. Upon his return, he was anxious to promote the growth, improving, and refining the animal, so as forming the basis of a fine pedigree, and, from any mineral ovoid ingredients constituting it the best. M. Gagniot, however, had no knowledge of the nature of the dog, but it was one of his own breeding.

At this time, the dog in question ran out from the kitchen, recognising his old master, and followed him home. M. Gagniot took proceedings against M. Gagniot for that and unlawful entreaty into his house, and the court of justice, in the interest of the master, was taken to a higher court with a like result. M. Gagniot, who still maintains that there has been an error of identity, intends to take civil proceedings against M. Gagniot, and is evidently a very obstinate (or a very imprudent) man. — *Lev Stock Journal*.

## DYEING CUT FLOWERS.

Many uses have been found for dyes outside the textile kingdom, but perhaps the most remarkable discovery for their utility has just been made by an English chemist. It has for a long time been known that the colour of growing flowers can be altered by simply mixing a little dyestuff with the mould, in the flowerpot. No one, however, has hitherto thought of changing the colour of flowers when cut. We have in London many artists whose business it is to give to birds' nest feathers that nature has allowed them, and we have now a counterpart in flowers. Mr. Neesbitt, a distinguished botanist, has found that by simply soaking the stems of cut flowers in a weak dye solution, their colour can be altered at will, without the perfume or freshness being destroyed. Most beautiful effects are produced by prepared lakes, dyes, and other substances which, he says, "form a safe vehicle to absorb dyes, to say, damage, value to absorb dyes, colour, while they dispose of others in different manners. It is placed in a mixed solution they make a complete analysis, and some little which had been treated with purple showed distinct red and blue veins, the colour having been divided in the process of absorption. Mr. Neesbitt is still engaged in his investigations, and we therefore refrain from saying more on this subject at present, but hope to give further particulars in a future issue. — *The Dyer and Colorist*.

## OILING THE STRAITS OF DOVER.

"Now that the Channel Tunnel has been temporarily abandoned," a correspondent writes, "and there is no definite project for 'ameliorating' the lot of the seafarers, why should not the experiment be tried of oiling the Straits of Dover? The experiments at Peterhead seem to have been very successful, but like many other successful experiments they seem to have gone no further, and to be, as for instance, estuaries value to absorb oil, and the sea water and oil washes away. The following Letter has been received from the Secretary of the 'CARLTON' CLUB, CARLTON AVENUE, Dec. 20, 1875.

Messrs. R. MATTHEWS & CO., CARLTON AVENUE, Dec. 20, 1875.

— "I am only to you (as far as to this Club) of the whisky you are supplying to the Members, the best I can give is that the consumption of this whisky in the Club has BEEN AN INCREASED SINCE it has been supplied by your firm. There can be no doubt whatever about the whisky being 100% EAU-DE-LAVENT. It IS OLD AND STRONG, and I may safely say that it is much approved by the Members."

Yours cordially,

W. GARNET SURTON, Secretary.

C A T U R Y.

It has come to the knowledge of the Shippers of the "CARLTON" WHISKIES, that the "CARLTON" WHISKIES, that the whisky bottles have been dishonestly replaced in with the poisonous brandy offered in the therefore causing consumers to CAREFULLY therefore the COINS and CAROUSELS to see they have not been tampered with also that the COINS, CAROUSELS, and LABELS are branded with their true mark.

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